

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOM.

THE Undermentioned has been Appointed, by the Sole Proprietor, as **MANAGER** of the above Establishment, and the Business will be managed for and on behalf of the Proprietor as from this Day.

Every possible endeavour will be made to keep up the High Class Reputation which the "GRILL ROOM" has so continuously enjoyed.

SPECIAL STUDIES IN CATERING.
The very finest Quailties procurable.
Maximum amount of Nourishment.
Minimum amount of Digestive Effort.
Result—Perfect Health and Temper.

PICNIC AND BATHING PARTIES Supplied with Light Refreshment on Shortest Notice.

R. C. HURLEY,
No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
4th July, 1895. [884]

MUNICIPALITÉ FRANCAISE DE SHAMÉEN.

ELECTION D'UN CONSEILLER MUNICIPAL.

UNE élection pour la nomination d'un Conseiller étranger, en remplacement de M. S. N. KARANIJA, qui a été élu au Canton, aura lieu le dimanche 14 Juillet, 1895, au Consulat de France.

Le scrutin sera ouvert de 10 heures du matin à 4 heures du soir. La liste électorale, déposée à la Chancellerie du Consulat, sera mise à la disposition des électeurs à partir du 6 Juillet et close le 12 à 4 heures du soir. Les demandes d'inscription et de radiation devront être adressées, avant cette dernière date, au Consulat.

La Consol de France,
883] **C. IMBAULT HUART.**

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"**HAU-LOONG.**"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at Noon, and not as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFAIR & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1895. [882]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"**HUPEH.**"

Captain Everist, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1895. [883]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"**ANNANDALE.**"

Captain Milne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1895. [885]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"**PALINURUS.**"

Captain T. S. Jackson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1895. [886]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY
MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

"SIMPLE AERATED WATER."
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSRS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [17]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages, and Emplies when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1895.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

I.—BRITAIN'S POLICY.

Shortly before the outbreak of the China-Japan war it was pointed out in these columns, in the course of an article on "The Crisis in Korea," that all the elements requisite for a desperate struggle between China and Japan for paramount influence in the Peninsula Kingdom then existed in that ill-governed but very important (from a strategic point of view) state. General YUAN SHAN, the powerful anti-Japanese satrap and special representative of China—the man who successfully led the assault on the palace at the time of the KIM O-SUN rising in 1884—was then there in all his glory; the friction between the Progressists and Seclusionists was more intense than ever; Russian influence, backed by the agents of crafty American diplomats, missionaries and military adventurers, was more potent than it had ever been; Japanese and Chinese mischief-makers were more numerous and better posted than they were in 1884; the Customs Service was in charge of officials appointed by the Government of China, a sore point with the Japanese and others; the King, a well-intentioned but wholly inexperienced monarch, was as dependent as ever upon the nobles, who are, perhaps, more ignorant and bigoted than himself; the chaos and confusion caused by the false position in which the Government had been placed ever since the Kixu signed treaties with all the Great Powers of the world on the basis of Korean independence, while China has been allowed to practically assume suzerainty rights over the state, was more in evidence than ever before, and the apparent inability of the majority of the treaty Powers to gauge the advantages to be derived from converting Korea into a strictly neutral zone seemed to be even more manifest than then it was ten years before. And it was asserted that if, with such and many more elements which are generally understood to contribute to chaos and confusion, the Government of King LI SHI would be able to come out of the wood in precisely the same shuffling manner as it had in respect to other scandalous affairs in years gone by, then it must of necessity be admitted that Korea is a country specially protected by an all-wise and most merciful Providence. Twelve months have now rolled by; the Oriental war, which was to evolve order out of chaos in the peninsula, has been brought to a conclusion; the so-called Treaty of Peace has been signed, sealed and delivered and yet what, after careful observations of the political horizon, do we find? Do we find the independence of Korea recognised (otherwise than on the parchment on which the treaties are written) by the Great Powers, and by Great Britain in particular? Do we find greater security for all who have important interests at stake in the Far East, and whose interests would be jeopardised were a really great war to break out in Eastern Asia? Do we find that the well-being of British merchants has been materially improved by virtue of the war? Do we find that British prestige has been raised among the nations? In fine, do we find that the China-Japan war has resulted either in the establishment and maintenance of Korean independence or in important commercial advantages to the descendants

of the doughty pioneers of western trade and civilization in the Far Orient? No, none of these desirable results have been brought about by the shedding of blood and by exposure of China's weakness.

Korea, in fact, is to all intents and purposes, as much the "Bulgaria of the Orient" to-day as ever she was—even more so. Her independence exists only on paper; it has never assumed practical form, and Count Inouye, who could have done much for Korea in this respect had he been boldly backed up by the Treaty Powers, and by Great Britain in particular, has shaken the dust of Korea from his feet and returned to his native land. In the capital of Korea we find to-day all the elements requisite for a fresh outbreak. The Chinese Customs officials are still controlling the Customs revenue; the King is as much under the thumb of the ignorant and bigoted nobles as ever he was; Seoul is still a seething bed of corruption, iniquity, and political intrigues of the most pernicious description; the government is bankrupt; Russian influence is no longer an uncertain quantity there, and last but not least Great Britain has no *flint* policy in the country. Our representative holds the rank of Consul-General and is a subordinate of the British Minister at Peking, and he is never in a position either to take action or to say "nay" or "yea," for he is bound to report to Sir N. R. O'Connor and to await instructions from him. Never, since the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with Korea in 1883 have we pursued either a fixed or a straightforward policy in Korea. Our action, politically, as far as Korea has been concerned, has ever been undignified, mischievous and cruel—undignified because it has been unworthy a Great Power and has been on a par only with that of China, and mischievous and cruel because we have been travelling hand-in-hand with China in her antiquated vacillating Korean policy. At one time we find China holding Korea firm in her grasp and exacting regular annual tribute and abject obedience; at another we find her loosening her hold and consenting to the little kingdom making treaties with all the Great Powers on the basis of Korean independence, the suzerainty of China being neither admitted nor referred to in the compacts, and later on we find her regretting her "weakness" and endeavouring to reassert her power throughout the land, even at the risk of a costly and disastrous war. And Great Britain, be it noted, has connived at and been a party to all this heartless double-dealing with the unfortunate little kingdom. Our Government was under the impression that the "Slumbering Dragon" was a power to be reckoned with and would, in certain emergencies, be an invaluable ally. It was imperative, therefore, to do naught in Korea that could injure the very sensitive susceptibilities of Chinese statesmen, for by keeping in with China and allowing her to gradually absorb that defenceless state we could, when the proper time arrived, induce China to pick a quarrel with Russia and together say to the Northern Colossus—"Thus far (to the Tumen) but no further!" Moreover, the paramount influence of China was tantamount to Great Britain being the leading Power in the peninsula; for were we not the friends of China and either prompting or agreeing to her every move there?

That we have been building magnificent "castles in the air" is now an undoubted fact, and that Japan, not China, should be our staunch ally may be accepted equally as a matter of course. It might be to the advantage of both Japan and Great Britain to ultimately include China in the partnership, but it is probable that as far as the checking of the Russian advance into Korea is concerned—and it is, we take it, well known by this time that Russia will, at all hazards, attempt to acquire Port Lazareff and the seaboard of Manchuria, or that she will make a feint on the one with a view to the annexation of the other—England and Japan could effect that more expeditiously than the ambitious commanders of the Great White Bear have any notion of. The result of such a momentous struggle may either be favourable or very unfavourable to us. If we win, well and good, but if, on the other hand, Russia triumphs then Korea, Japan and Northern China will soon be completely under the sway of the Czar; China will soon thereafter suffer at the hands of France; England to save herself will clutch at some portions of the once mighty Celestial Empire, and all will be chaos and confusion where once civilization, peace and progress reigned supreme.

In an early issue we shall deal with the questions of the retrocession of Port Hamilton to Korea and the necessity for the new British Ministry adopting a very definite policy in respect to Korea, making known to the world what that policy is and their determination to pursue a certain course to the bitter end. In the meantime we invite the attention of our readers to an article entitled "Coming Events in the Far East," recently contributed to the *China Gazette*, which we publish in another part of this issue. It is well worth the trouble of thoughtful perusal.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN-CHINESE LOAN.

A successful result of the negotiations in connection with the Russo-Chinese loan is now expected, enabling China to receive the amount by December.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH'S ADDRESS.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in his speech to the electors, said that the Government was directly opposed to the policy of its predecessors and would be mainly constructive of social reforms. The Exchequer would not be successful of the demands of the War Office.

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN.

A Chinese loan of £1,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, will shortly be issued in London at 105. This loan will not affect the Russo-Chinese loan.

THE APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.
Mr. Balfour said that he hoped to dissolve Parliament on Monday.

RESERVE AMMUNITION.
The reserves of ammunition will be increased immediately.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.
The votes on account for the public services have been adopted and the Naval Works Bill has been read a third time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. N. J. EDE took his seat on the Sanitary Board this afternoon, for the first time since his return to the Colony.

QUARANTINE restrictions in Singapore on vessels arriving from Bangkok, where cholera has been prevalent, were removed on the 17th inst.

THE locust pest is being felt in the districts of Tientsin and Chinghai, province of Chihli, and disastrous results for Chihli are predicted for this year. First, floods and famine, then war, and now the locusts to crown all.

THERE is no truth in the report that the Whampoa Naval School is to be closed. The number of scholars has been reduced with a view to cutting down expenses, but the school is, and should ever be, a "going concern."

PRINCE E. B. BYZERSKY, a young Russian Naval officer, is a passenger by the *Yarra* to Japan, where he will report to the Russian Admiral for duty on board one of the vessels of the powerful Russian Squadron now assembled in Far Eastern waters.

A NEW Franco-Russian company has been formed for the working of Siberian gold mines. The capital is 20,000,000, of which the French members of the group are to provide by far the greater part, leaving, in fact, only 4,000,000, to be supplied by Russians.

HIS EXCELLENCY Wang Tchi Tchung, who was despatched a few months ago on a special mission to St. Petersburg, and who is generally supposed to have succeeded in bringing a very delicate mission to a successful issue, arrived here from Europe to-day by the *Yarra*, in which vessel he has gone on to Shanghai.

MR. G. G. BRADY will give another of his highly amusing entertainments at Kowloon on Wednesday next, in aid of the funds of the Kowloon Institute for soldiers and sailors. The price of the tickets, 50 cents, is merely nominal, when the class of entertainment and the unlimited fun provided is taken into consideration.

THE leading features of the mortality statistics submitted at a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon are the returns of deaths from plague, already fully reported in these columns, and a few deaths from choleraic diarrhoea. The latter are reported to have occurred at the Tung Wa Hospital shortly after the arrival of the patients from Bangkok. The returns in question also show an abnormal death-rate in Aberdeen district.

A CEYLON paper says:—A few days ago we stated that two consignments of human hair, one from Calcutta and the other from Hongkong, had been detained at the Customs pending inspection and report by the Sanitary officer. We now learn that the Sanitary officer has declined to pass them, in view of the recent prevalence of smallpox in Calcutta, and of the existence of some other infectious disease in Hongkong. The importers have been informed of the embargo laid upon their consignments by the Sanitary officer, and it remains to be seen what is to be done with the importation.

THE British cruiser *Spartan* arrived here this forenoon from Amoy and from inquiries made on board we are in a position to state that the European residents of Taiwanfoo are now in rather less danger than they were on Monday and Tuesday, owing to the "Black Flag" having advanced northward to meet and give battle to the Japanese. The end of the blustering old Chief's career may, therefore, be assumed to be not very far off; and when he has crossed the border it may be said, "and with reason, that a good instance of bad rubbish has been effected. One small British gunboat, *Towid*, is at present the only war vessel at Amoy. Forty marines and Captain Schuchrick and Ensign arrived here by the *Spartan*. The *Spartan* will probably remain here for four or five days at least.

IN accordance with ancient usage our American friends in Hongkong have been busy to-day celebrating, with their accustomed lavish hospitality, the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. The ships in harbour, notably the P. M. Co.'s ocean greyhound "*China*" and King O'Keefe's last and powerful yacht "*Santa Cruz*," have been conspicuous owing to an unusually liberal display of bonfire, and both aloft and ashore the merry punch bowl has greatly aided in making things "hum" on "the day we celebrate." Colonel Hunt, the able and popular United States Consul, was "at home" from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. between which hours visitors (deemed to be his commodious officers) and the Agent of the Pacific Mail Co., Messrs. Shewan & Co., Dr. Noble and other representatives of the United States have dispensed their favours with the utmost cordiality and liberality. The "Glorious Fourth" is, in every sense of the word, a glorious and a great day that we are bound to "celebrate."

THE China Merchants' Macao-Canton liner *Kiang-ting* has arrived here from the "Holy City" in the usual periodical overland and some slight repairs.

THE Japanese flag has, as every body knows, a white ground, and in the centre is a large red sun with rays radiating in all directions, resembling an American paper. About 1,000 years ago the Chinese made war on Japan, and prepared a grand invasion. To symbolise their anticipated victory they adopted the flag of to-day. They took the sun of Japan and made it small, and put it in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet, conveying an army of 100,000 men, was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm, and all but 3,000 perished. Despite that unlucky beginning in the use of the flag, the Chinese retained it, and recent events seem to indicate that it is still inappropriate.

MESSRS. Wm. G. HALE & Co., in their *Circular* dated Saigon 29th June report as follows:—**RICE.**—The market has been uneasy since our last report, and although there has been no marked change, still the tendency is toward a decline, there being no actual demand for rice, but there is no chance for European business as yet. Closing quotations are:—No. 1 white milled \$2.85, No. 2 white milled \$2.34, 10 per cent. cargo milled \$1.95, 20 per cent. cargo milled \$1.91. **TONNAGE.**—Freights are very slack with no actual demand for any quarter. Closing quotations are:—For Hongkong, 12/13 cents per picul for rice. For Singapore, 7/8 cents per picul for rice. For Java, 30 cents per picul for rice. **QUARANTINE.**—No quarantine of days, inclusive of the voyage, is imposed upon all vessels arriving from Hongkong with passengers, and/or cargo, and/or Chinese crew, on account of the plague said to exist there. For those from Singapore, on account of cholera there prevailing, a sanitary visit is imposed on vessels on their arrival.

IN the Declaration of Friendship announced between Japan and Siam on September 26th, 1895, it is stipulated that the most favourable and liberal interpretation shall be given to the Convention, the subjects of the one power may enjoy in the territories of the other, and *vice versa*, all the privileges and rights granted to the most favoured nations. This may or may not mean that the Japanese domiciled in Siam are to enjoy exterior rights, inasmuch as the rights reciprocally acknowledged by the contracting parties have not so far been taken advantage of either by Siam or Japan. And it has, says the *Siam Free Press*, been held by several eminent jurists that no power is entitled to claim exterior rights unless it has provided the necessary machinery to supersede territorial jurisdiction. For the last year or so, influenced probably by the Sino-Japanese war, the Japanese in Siam have not thought it well to call the attention of their government to their position in Siam; now, however, that peace has been concluded, the Japanese residents in Siam are moving in the matter, and are urging their government to secure a definition of their rights in this country. And with this end in view they have petitioned the Japanese Foreign Office, praying that, pending the appointment of a Consul to the Court of Siam, the representative of some friendly Power should be requested to afford them protection. We understand that the choice of the Japanese has fallen upon the Consul-General for the Netherlands and that Chevalier Keun de Hoogerwerf may be ordered by his government to take over the guardianship of Japanese interests in Siam until such time as a regular Consul is appointed by the Japanese Foreign Office.

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present the Dr. J. A. Lawson, (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Surgeon-Major Westcott, Capt. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Colonial Superintendent of Police), N. J. Ede and Mr. Hugh McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Acting Colonial Surgeon, Dr. J. A. Lawson, said, in reference to his motion, that "a report be supplied to the Board as to the numerous insanitary places in the Colony which can be dealt with under bye-laws 28, 29 and 30 made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, and that the Board request the Government to call on the Acting Medical Officer of Health to furnish it at the earliest possible moment (b) That the Secretary be instructed to compile in a small book all the Ordinances and bye-laws relating to sanitary matters in the Colony"—that it was highly important that all parts of the Colony should be in a sanitary condition. He would not care to see the plague break out again. Quarantine was enforced at Saigon and Singapore, and if another outbreak occurred here it would be the same with Hongkong as it was last year. He trusted that this resolution would pass as it would make the occupiers and owners of insanitary houses clean themselves, and not cause the government to do it. A list of these insanitary places should be submitted to the Medical Officer of Health and as soon as his report is submitted prosecutions should be commenced against occupiers and owners of all insanitary property in accordance with bye-laws 28, 29 and 30, made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894. As regarded the compiling of Ordinances, he said that it was very difficult to find any of them at present, and that the wisest way was to have the Secretary compile in a small book all the Ordinances bearing on the Sanitary affairs of the Board.

Mr. Ede, in seconding, said that he heartily endorsed the opinions of Dr. Lawson.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Then, after a good deal of important correspondence and routine business had been put through, the Board adjourned for a fortnight.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "YARRA."

THE following information relative to the accident to the French-masted liner *Yarra*, which arrived here this morning from the South, is called from Ceylon paper:

The mishap to the *Yarra* took place on Thursday night (29th June), and it was anticipated that she would be able to continue her voyage by Saturday morning. Subsequently, however, it was found that five chains had got entangled with the propeller. Two were taken out by Saturday evening and another one the day before. The question remained who was to blame for the accident, and how it was that the chains were allowed to lie right across the channel? We understand that the Agent of the Company has written to the Harbour Authorities on the subject, and we believe the Company will sue the Government for the damages sustained. The chains which have been at the bottom of all the trouble belong to the *Typhoon*, one of the harbour dredgers.

The *Times of Ceylon* gives the following account of the accident:—"It seems that the chainmaster of the Government dredger was between two of the booms in the harbour, and had been drawn partly into some way, so that the propeller of the *Yarra* picked it up. Then, as the latter vessel, in being worked round into the fair way, went backwards, the chain was first wound one way, and then, catching on another blade, was wound the other way, instead of getting unwound when the propeller was reversed. Finally, the engines stopped, and when the officials went down they found the propeller fixed in a bundle of chains. After several days spent in unwinding the chains, Messrs. Walker are now cutting through the remaining coils. The agent of the M. M. Company, in view of the heavy claim against the local Government, which will doubtless be resisted. In a later issue the same paper says:—Some idea of the casualty can be formed from the fact that the chains which have been cut off from the propeller measure 45 metres, in addition to what fell into the sea. The chains are all on deck, and have been taken charge of by the captain of the *Yarra*. The agent of the M. M. Company has, as already stated, addressed a communication to the Harbour Authorities informing them of the casualty, and holding them responsible for it, to which a reply has been received in which the authorities do not disclaim their responsibility, but merely question the accuracy of the report of the captain of the *Yarra* as to the position of the booms and the chains which were the cause of the accident. The agent, considering the reply unsatisfactory, has submitted the whole correspondence to the Government and intends, when Messrs. Walker Sons & Co. send in their bill for repairs, &c., to send it on to the Government for settlement, and should the Government decline to pay, he will take such steps as he may be advised to enforce his claim, which will include damages consequent upon the detention of the steamer in harbour, in addition to the amount of Messrs. Walker Sons & Co.'s bill for repairs.

BURMA, SIAM, ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE "BUFFER STATE" BUSINESS.

THE Allahabad *Pioneer* gives the following interesting and much-needed explanation of the reason for the stationing of a Political Officer and escort at Mong Hsin and another detachment of British troops at Keungtung:—

"The French men determined to make their influence felt very directly in the Mekong Valley, for they have now succeeded in placing small garrisons and a number of armed men on the river, and they will probably increase this flotilla until it assumes quite respectable proportions. They have certainly an advantage over us in that part of the world, for with a clear water-way they can move up troops whenever they choose, while our communications with Keungtung and Mong Hsin are across the Southern Shan States, the climate of which is terribly unhealthy during the rains, and even in the late autumn. We have no great military road along which troops can march at all seasons of the year, halting at posts where caravans have to be followed, and these become little better than mud tracks after heavy rain. All the same, it is necessary to show our ambitious neighbours that we are not to be bounced out of territory, even on a far-away frontier, and that a limit is to be put to their policy of wholesale annexation. A Political Officer with a small escort of British military police has been stationed in Mong Hsin, east of the Mekong, and 200 rifles of the 2nd Burma Battalion have been sent to Keungtung to be within reach in case of necessity. The French cannot possibly play ignorance of the position after Sir Frederick Fryer's recent speech, and any aggression on their part might have serious consequences. They played a double game when the Joint Boundary Commission assembled, and thus made the work of delimitation very difficult. Now they seem, for the moment, to have climbed down, but one cannot be confident that fresh troubles may not arise. Their officers will probably fatigue us, and they will stir up discontent among the people of the Kachins and Keng Ching States, and make the position of our detachments as unpleasant as possible. We know what has occurred on the Niger, and similar tactics may be followed on the Mekong. Fortunately early news of their movements on the Shan border will be obtainable, as the telegraph is now being laid from Mong to Keungtung."

"The Mekong region is unfamiliar to the general reader, and it may therefore be worth while to explain the position as it stands. The outcome of the quarrel between France and Siam was the annexation by the former Power of all Siam territory east of the Mekong to a little north of the 20° of latitude. Luang Prabang thus passed into the hands of the French. But the river does not run due north and south throughout its whole course. It takes a turn due eastward 100 miles west of Luang Prabang, and this is known as its great bend. The territory to the north of this bend of 100 miles was particularly desired by our neighbours, as they could use it as a route to push further up the Mekong stream, as far north, in fact, as the latitude of Mandalay. But they ignored British interests altogether in their scheme of annexation, and had to be reminded that they were trenching upon territory which did not belong to Siam. The negotiations which followed between England and France ended in an agreement to form a buffer state east of the Mekong above the great bend, and it was to mark out this State that the Joint Commission assembled here. We must go back to the arrangements made after the annexation of Upper Burma in order to understand the position. The Shan States then passed into the hands of the British Government as dependencies of Thebaw's kingdom, and their disposal was not an easy matter. Monglem and Keng Hung were eventually made over to China. Immediately to the south of these were the States of Keungtung and Keng Ching, the latter being straddle between the two, and its principal town, Mong Hsin, being considerably nearer to the French than to the British. It was intended, as Sir Frederick Fryer explained at the Taunggyi durbar last month, to make over Keng Ching to Siam, in which case England would have had no territory beyond the Mekong, but this intention was never carried out. Had it been, France would have bailed Siam into ceding that portion of it east of the river.

"At the present moment the most northerly French post on the river, Keng Keng (formerly marked on our maps as being on the left bank), this village is eighty miles to the south-west of Mong Hsin, where a British Political Agent, Mr. Sterling, is now stationed. The trouble that arose while the Boundary Commission was assembling seems to have been due to French traders, who crossed to the west of the Mekong, visiting Keng Hsen, 25 miles to the west of Keng Ching, and who established themselves in the territory. Further attempts were made to get a footing at Mong Hsin; the capital of Keng Ching, and there was a hoisting of the French flag—probably in bravado, or to indicate to any British officer who might be travelling in those parts that the subjects of the Republic were acting with the consent and approval of their Government. The firm attitude adopted by Mr. Scott, British Boundary Commissioner, and the stationing of Mr. Sterling with an escort at Mong Hsin, had a most wholesome effect. The traders withdrew to French territory, and a threatened storm blew over. Keng Ching, to quote Sir Frederick Fryer, 'remains an integral part of the British Empire, and the holding of it effectively blocks the French from any further advance up the Mekong.' If they wish to tap Yunnan, they must try another route further to the westward."

Intimations.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

WANTED.

FROM \$1,000 to \$5,000 in FULLY DEVELOPED & LEGITIMATE and well PAYING BUSINESS CONFINED SOLELY to the East.

Address in strict confidence.

G. W.

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895.

MR. CHADWICK KEW.
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)

HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few doors from Messrs. GAUPP & Co.
Teeth filled permanently, from \$1.00 upwards.
CROWNS and BRIDGEWORK inserted and TEETH EXTRACTED.

PLATES A SPECIALITY.

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THE Underigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.

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WE have this Day REMOVED to Nos. 50 & 52, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, next to Messrs. CHS. J. GAUPP & Co's.

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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

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Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition: and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

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HONGKONG TIMBER
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OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. 876

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S 241 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary system, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back.

Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. 1116

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GRIMAULT'S
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As the people who suffer from Op-
pression in breathing, stifling sensations,
Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous
coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with
Whooping Cough, and all kinds of
Catarrhal Affections, and difficulty
in Expectoration, are promptly relieved
by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physician prescribes Grimault's
Matico as the most active and at the same time
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of Catarrhs of the Urinary Organs. These capsules
unlike Opium, have not the inconvenience of
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MATIO INJECTION is used in recent
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GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

To be Let.

ROOMS and SECOND FLOOR of QUEEN'S
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Hongkong, 29th June, 1895. 1860

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DWELLING HOUSES:
HOUSES in RIFON TERRACE,
ONE FLOOR in BLUE BUILDINGS,
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OFFICES:
FIRST FLOOR No. 7, PRAYA
CENTRAL, at present occupied by
Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 17

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THE eight roomed HOUSE, No. 27, CAINE
ROAD, occupation from First SEPTEMBER
next.

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COW BRAND of Finest

AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER.

In its Time. Fresh Stocks always on hand.

Special Terms to the Trade.

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Doddell Street. 1846

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE
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TENDERS are invited for the Purchase
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AERATED WATER and WINE BUSINESS
KNOWN AS

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The DRUG and AERATED WATER
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has been the only one of the kind in Nagasaki
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The Premises, situated on the best part of
the Bund, comprise a large two storied building,
built for the purpose and well suited for store,
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feet, comprise three Out-Houses and a small
Godown in the rear. Water is laid on for use
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The Lot, which is held by Title Deed is
perfectly from the Japanese Government
measures 307 tatsoi, and is subject to an annual
ground rent of \$113.50, paid to March 31st,
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Tenders are invited for the purchase of the
good will and stock in the trade of the business
as a going concern, either separately from the
property or together with same.

Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the
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No guarantee is given to accept the highest or
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Further particulars may be ascertained by
application to

F. G. STONE,
Executor.

Nagasaki, 4th June, 1895. 1758

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LIGHT PALE ALE,

Unsurpassed in quality
and highly recommended
by persons of
Refined taste.

It makes a delicious and
comforting drink
during Summer Months.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 2, D'Agular Street.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. 1197

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